

CENTRAL UNION MISSIONARIES ARE GIVEN THEIR COMMISSIONS



REV. DEAN ROCKWELL WICKES



MRS. WICKES

At a special meeting held in Central Union Church, yesterday, Rev. and Mrs. Dean Rockwell Wickes were officially commissioned by Dr. Doremus Scudder as missionaries for service in the North China Mission, and were presented with the commission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It is regarded as an important event in the history of the church as never before has a similar presentation been made. Rev. and Mrs. Wickes being sent here as missionaries by the American Board at the laymen's missionary committee. They have been assigned work in the North China Mission at Peking, and will devote the first few years to the study of the language, after which they will be assigned to a permanent station by the mission.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wickes are college graduates, having studied for a particular line of work in which they are both interested. Mr. Wickes graduated from the Chicago University in 1905, with honors and the degree of Ph. B. He entered the Yale Divinity School and graduated in 1909, later returning to the Chicago University where he took up the New Testament and Religious Education and graduated with the degree of Ph. D. Since 1902 Mr. Wickes had planned to give his life work in China, and after being ordained at Oak Park, September 9, 1912, came to Honolulu.

Mrs. Wickes graduated from Vassar in 1907 as a Phi Beta Kappa, and with the degree of A. B. One year later she took the degree on A. M. From 1902 to 1909 she served as assistant in astronomy and tutor in eco-

nomics and sociology at Vassar, and in Chicago took up the study of social investigation. She became Mrs. Wickes on August 24, 1912. For many years she has studied with the intention of devoting her life to social service and in China expects to find full scope for her powers along this line.

Rev. A. A. Ebersole, associate minister, preached the sermon of presentation. He said in part:

The text is: "As the Father has sent me, Even so send I you.—John 20:21."

The appointment of the twelve apostles was the most momentous achievement of Jesus' earthly ministry, for in that moment he laid the foundation stone of the church, and in that act he declared for all time the method by which the Kingdom of God was to be built up. It marked also a turning point in his own life work.

Hitherto he had been engaged in winning disciples, and in teaching them by spoken word and healing miracle, the nature of the new order which He came to inaugurate.

But already the opposition among the religious leaders had become so intense that he clearly foresaw the ultimate outcome, and realized that if the truth about God which He had begun to reveal, was not to perish with Him, He must appoint messengers who should bear the Good Word to the many whom he could not hope to reach.

And so "He called his disciples, and He chose from them twelve whom He also named apostles."

That is all we are told; but the

full significance of that seemingly simple act cannot be measured. These were the men upon whom hung the future fate of Christianity.

Today we present the formal commission of the American Board of Commissioners to our brother and sister who are soon to journey onward to China, there to assist others who have already preceded them in teaching the principles of the Christian religion to the rising generation in that new republic.

Christ has called them to be apostles, and today they answer that call as they accept from the church their commission.

As they go, they will bear the same message as did the first apostles, saying to the young men and young women of China, as they shall teach them and lead them into service: "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand," for while they may not themselves heal the sick, raise the dead or cleanse the lepers, we shall expect them to cast out devils, for we believe "They bear in their hands and hearts the gospel which shall set free those who are still bound by ignorance and superstition."

As we, the members of this church, in this commission service, link ourselves to them for the accomplishment of this work, shall we not also in this hour determine anew, each of us, to accept our mission and go forth as apostles for Christ; if not into some foreign field, then out into this community and where the need is so great and the laborers still too few.

We are all called to be apostles, every one of us who confesses to believe in Christ. Just as truly as are these, our brother and sister, who go as missionaries to China. Let us then, as we join hand with hand, pledge ourselves heart and heart to be true to our apostleship, remembering the words of our Master: "As the Father has sent Me, even so send I you."

There is one question which every honest disciple must ask and keep on asking until he is sure he has found the answer: "Lord, what will Thou have me to do?" The probability is that to most of us that answer will be "Serve the more unselfishly, where you are; help out in the good work which is being carried on in this city and in these islands," giving all you can of your means. But to others, the call will become increasingly clear and insistent: "Go tell the Good Tidings to others; Be a messenger of mine to the people in some distant land."

Isn't it about time that this great church furnished some volunteers to Christ's army at the front? Of our money we are wonderfully generous. But, oh that the some of the splendid sons and daughters which are being educated in the Eastern schools should come back fired with the same missionary zeal which sent their forefathers to these islands, and should say to their parents and to this church: "Here I am, send me."

ARMY AND NAVY

By C. S. ALBERT

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—In the future officers and enlisted men in the army who are absent from duty on account of disability resulting from drunkenness or any form of dissipation will forfeit their pay for the period of such absence. That disciplinary measure is specially provided for in the army appropriation bill passed at the latest session of Congress.

Offenders will be reached by notifications which will be made in the daily sick report whether disability results from activity in line of duty or otherwise. These entries are to be made by company commanders and surgeons. When the findings of those officers are in accord and receive the approval of the commanding officer they are to be final.

If it is impracticable to determine in the month in which absence from duty occurs that such absence was due to causes which should deprive the soldier of his pay for that or any subsequent month until the cause of the absence from duty has been determined.

In the case of a company commander or of an officer or enlisted man not carried upon the rolls of a company the duties hereinbefore required of the company commander will be performed by the next superior officer under whose command or direction the officer or enlisted man concerned may be serving.

Report has been received in Washington of the success in France of Lieut. Reilly Scott, formerly of the United States Army, in the big Michelin bomb-dropping competition held at Mourmelon. Lieut. Scott is a graduate of West Point. After his resignation from the army he developed an instrument for dropping bombs from aeroplanes. It was the first instrument of precision for bomb dropping ever invented.

It depended on setting a telescope at a previously determined angle, depending on the height and speed of the aeroplane. The bomb was dropped when the cross hairs of the telescope cut the target. This eliminated the personal factor and made bomb dropping a matter of calculation and not judgment.

Lieut. Scott was at College Park a

God grant that the day may not be far distant when we shall see that hope realized! Oh, friends, let us pray for it. Let us pray the Lord of the harvest that he may send forth laborers into his harvest and that he may find some of those laborers among the young people of our own beloved church.

year ago and tried the device on an aeroplane driven by Lieut. Thomas Milling. The aeroplane was not powerful enough to reach any great height and in spite of the fact that the experiments were fairly successful, Lieut. Scott received no great encouragement from the War Department.

Soon after this it was announced that M. Michel had offered prizes aggregating \$20,000 for a bomb-dropping competition in France, and last November Lieut. Scott went abroad. He has been working at the device ever since and was finally declared the winner of the Michelin contest. Lieut. Renault, Lieut. Bodsiquet and Lieut. Varcin, all of the French army, were his closest competitors.

In the high-score contest for a prize of \$5000, Lieut. Scott dropped eight bombs on a target the size of a dirigible balloon house. He was operating at a height of from 2500 to 2700 feet. The weather conditions were very bad. The eight bombs were dropped in fifty minutes.

In another contest for a prize of \$10,000 for the largest number of fifteen-pound bombs, dropped in a circle sixty feet in diameter, Lieut. Scott placed eight in the circle and was again the winner.

Promotions in the line of the army may be materially checked during the next six or twelve months by the consolidation of the three supply departments. Already quite a number of officers who are due for promotion have been set back in order to start the process of absorbing those who will be relieved from the new department. Although not yet finally settled, it is probable that nine officers will be absorbed by the cavalry, eighteen by the infantry, nine by the coast artillery and three by the field artillery. Forty in all are to be absorbed.

In constructing the provision of the army appropriation bill providing for enlisted men in the newly organized Quartermaster Corps, Judge Advocate General Crowder has ruled that civilian employees and employees of the classified service may be replaced by enlisted men. In his opinion the changes can be made as vacancies occur. The law gives the Secretary of War authority to formulate regulations designating how these changes shall be made. The ruling permits the quartermaster general to proceed at once with the organization of the enlisted force in the new Quartermaster Corps in anticipation of the consolidation of the three supply departments November 1.

Stokers of the United States navy but rarely are prostrated by heat, according to Surgeon Charles N. Fiske, U.S.N., in an address to the section

of the congress on "The Hygiene of Occupations."

"Statistics have been compiled which show that only twenty deaths and thirty-two invalidities from the service on account of heat stroke have been recorded during the last thirty-five years," he said.

"It would indicate that heat prostration has been of comparatively little importance to the service as a whole."

"The lessons of the famous White Squadron, and all of the earlier classes of steam propelled cruisers and gunboats included, lessons in sanitation and noticeably in ventilation, have been used profitably in the designing and equipment in all but the earliest class of battleships and armored cruisers."

Twelve officers of field rank, stationed at posts in the eastern division assembled at Fort Myer, Va., Wednesday afternoon, October 9, for the annual physical examination prescribed by the army regulations, which includes a test ride under service conditions.

The list embraces Col. Frank Baker, ordnance department; Col. Arthur C. Ducat, infantry; Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, Joseph E. Kuhn and Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers; Maj. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., infantry; Richard C. Croxton, infantry; Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th infantry; Jesse C. Nichols, ordnance department; Robert Alexander, infantry; and George L. E. Irwin and J. D. L. Hartman, quartermaster's department.

Naval officials are interested in an unconfirmed report that Great Britain has arranged to build a more powerful battleship than the Pennsylvania, the projected Leviathan of the United States Navy. The British ship, it is declared, will have a speed of twenty-eight knots an hour and a main battery of ten fifteen-inch guns. According to report, the keel of the new monster will be laid in December, and the ship completed in two years' time slightly ahead of the American dreadnought.

Miss Elsie Crose, the fourteen year-old daughter of Lieut. Commander William U. Crose, naval commander and governor of the Samoan Island group, who came here several days ago, made herself so popular with the natives of Samoa that the honorary title of "princess" was conferred upon her. Miss Crose is to attend school at the Notre Dame Academy in Baltimore, and came to this city to visit friends before taking up her studies.

She is staying at the home of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Thomas J. Sean, 1855 Mintwood place northwest.

If the Secretary of War approves the interpretation given by Judge Advocate General Crowder to the provisions of the latest army appropriation bill governing detached service, about 70 per cent of the officers below

the rank of major on detached service, regardless of its character, will be sent back to their organizations. It is estimated that such action will entail an expense of about \$100,000 for transportation alone.

Although not finally settled, the War Department authorities are inclined to construe the expression in the law, "actually present for duty with a troop, battery or company," as being actually in command of an organization. At other service, according to construction, is on detached service. Officers on the sick list, on regimental staff, exclusively with machine gun companies or on any duty than with a company, troop or battery are to be classed as detached.

The War Department was inclined to give the law a wider and more liberal construction. It was contended that an officer on the regimental staff was really "present for duty" with a company, as he might be assigned to command one at any time. But that contention has not been sustained by the legal authorities. Attention is called to the fact that the expression "present for duty" is the language of the morning report of a company. During the consideration of the provision it was suggested to the congressional committee that "regiment" should be substituted for "company," but that suggestion was rejected and the bill passed in its present form. It is contended that Congress, after a careful examination of this and a number of other changes, has deliberately specified that all officers below the rank of major who are not actually on duty with a company organization must be considered as detached.

The view is predicated on the fact that further down in the law it is provided that "such officers shall not be detached or permitted to remain detached from such troop, battery or company for duty of any kind." It is argued that a provision so broad that it covers regimental staff officers or officers on any duty, even if they are attached to troops.

The execution of the law would not result in such a large expense, it is said, if it were not retroactive in effect. Until its passage officers on duty with troops as regimental staff officers were not regarded as detached. Neither were they classed as detached when on sick leave or serving on court-martial. But all such duty is now held to be detached duty, and officers who did not expect to return to their companies for a year or two must be on duty with them by December 15 to comply with the law. If they are not then with their companies their pay and allowances will be forfeited. Naturally the War Department does not intend to take any chances in its enforcement of the law. It is thought that most of the officers below the rank of major, on duty or under orders for military service schools, must be sent back to their companies.

No "paid official" will be allowed to referee California Rugby games.

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Note: --- Owing to quarantine regulations, MORRIS' PONY ACT will be unable to appear before Thursday Night